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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Of-
fice of the Weather Bureau.Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 22, 1899.
Maximum temperature, 32 degrees; min-
imum temperature, 12 degrees; mean
temperature, 22 degrees, which is 8 de-
grees below the normal; accumulated deficiency
of temperature since 1st of the month, 57
degrees; accumulated deficiency of tempera-
ture since Jan. 1, 1899, 1,166 degrees; total
precipitation since 1st of the month, .06
inch; accumulated deficiency of precipitation
since 1st of the month, 1.94 inch; accumu-
lated excess of precipitation since Jan. 1,
2.175 inches.

YULETIME PICTURES.

These are joyous times for the little
folks. Their gleaming eyes are drink-
ing in the beauties of the window
shows along the streets; their anxious
ears are strained for whispered con-
versations in the home or for the tink-
ling bells of coming reindeer; their
little hearts are throbbing with excite-
ment and their brains are whirling
with the anticipation of Christmas joys
and gifts.There are some who are doomed to
disappointment, who will look and long
in vain, who will pray and hope with-
out avail, whose poor abodes the mis-
erous dispenser of heaven-sent gifts
will pass without a glance in their di-
rection. But these will be very few—
we trust that in the cities and towns
of Utah there will be none at all. Every
Christmas finds the number of ne-
glected children fewer—there are kind
souls who seek them out, and organiza-
tions whose object is to keep Santa
Claus posted as to where they live and
what they want.There is nothing more pathetic than
to see a wan, pinched child of poverty,
a shivering, ill-clad girl, gazing into a
richly furnished window, longing
through hopeless tears for a pretty
doll; or to see a ragged boy, who has
become despairing through frequent
disappointment, watching the well-
dressed ladies pointing out to indulgent
parents the things they most desire.
There are tragedies to be read in the
faces on the streets in Yuletide, trag-
edies of wistful longing and uncon-
fident envy, as well as poems of con-
tinent and carols of joy. But hap-
piness and hope predominate, and
every year the composite picture grows
brighter, as every year the world
grows better.

EXCUSES ANALYZED.

What is your excuse for turn-
ing traitor to the silver cause, for
"multiplying the record of twenty
years"? asks a Sacramento newspaper
of an erstwhile champion of the white
metal."We have three excuses in stock,"
replies the ex-champion, in substance:1. "Silver is only a hard times issue,
as Hanna remarked in 1896."
2. "The men who walked out of the
St. Louis convention were not elected to
office by the Democratic party."
3. "It is necessary to wave the bloody
shirt and fight the battles of the civil
war over once more."Goldbugs never said a meaner thing
of bimetalism than that it was a ca-
lamity cry—a hard times issue. For
three years the gold newspapers of the
country have been repeating that in-
famy, during which time we have come
to look upon the "microcephalous
regimes" in their editorial chairs as "edu-
cated idiots," "accomplished black-
guards," "paid attorneys of the money
power," "small souled scoundrels" and
"bums" who ought to be dangling
from the telephone poles of their re-
spective cities.The men who walked out of the St.
Louis convention are still out, and they
are not going around exhibiting sore
heads and asking political aid because
of hopes deferred. Three years ago they
renounced the agents and the platform
of gold monometallism, and they still
denounce the men and measures put
forward by the money powers for the
enlightenment of the American people.The civil war was ended more than
thirty years ago. A new generation has
grown up since then. The differences
which led up to that conflict and those
growing out of it have been satisfac-
torily adjusted, and even Joe Foraker
has discarded the bloody shirt as an
emblem of demagogism and a relic of
ancient hatred.But there are those, it seems, who
never outlive the animosities of youth,
who cherish musty grudges and nourish
imaginary grievances, who do their
fighting far from the scene of war and
fight the harder when the war is over,
who never engage in the actual defense
of their country, but always assail the
motives of political opponents who do
enlist and offer themselves, their lives,
their all, in the nation's cause. There
are such men. They are the malcon-
tents, the grumblers, the croakers, the
Benedict Arnolds whenever the price
and chance appear.The man who deniers a sacred prin-
ciple and assigns for his reason the
strength, strategic advantage and
wealth of the enemy, would desert his
country's flag under the same condi-
tions and for similar inducements.
Devotion to principle and devotion to
country are identical. It is not an evi-
dence of courage to shake one's fist
across thirty-five years of intervening
time at a vanquished foe in a war
which was fought without the aid or
presence of the fist-shaker. It is not a
sign of loyalty to fawn upon an admin-
istration one has denounced in time of
war and in time of peace as "an aggre-gation of thieves and imbeciles, whose
notion of patriotism is to squeeze out
of the public what they can while the
country is involved in war." It does
not look well for men or newspapers
to assail a man for believing today
what they advocated all last year.

PROSPEROUS TRUSTS.

As an evidence of prosperity Hanna-
n calls attention to the fact that
prices are advancing, that everything
controlled by trusts is going up, that
interest rates are increasing, and that
wages are advanced 10 per cent by
trusts whose profits have been increas-
ed 100 per cent and upwards.
The Standard Oil trust is booming its
prices and enjoying an unprecedented
prosperity along with the other trusts
and combines which flourish under
Hanna's administration like a forest of
green bay trees.The railroads are determined to fur-
nish their share of the evidences of
prosperity and incidentally to prevent
anybody else from getting any more
than the law—as enforced by Attorney
General Griggs—allows. Freight rates
have been advanced on all commodities
for which there is a large demand in
the west, such as mining machinery,
agricultural implements, household fur-
niture and wares, groceries and every
necessity of life that the transconti-
nental lines handle.

MCKINLEY'S SOLICITUDE.

President McKinley is always worry-
ing about the bankers. He is afraid
they will not get everything they want.
In his message to congress the presi-
dent asks that unlimited power be
given to the secretary of the treasury
to go to their rescue whenever they
feel a bit greedy.In fact, without waiting for congress
to vest the secretary with such author-
ity, the president has had him go to
the rescue of the brokers and bankers
of Wall street three times within the
last three months. Every time they
hunger for a fresh consignment of gold
from the national treasury they set up
a flurry in stocks, send word to Wash-
ington that another panic is threatened
and the chief executive of this great
republic invites them to help them-
selves from the moneys in the national
treasury wrong from a patient, unsus-
pecting people.The financial bill under discussion
now in congress gives the bankers
everything they have demanded. It
was framed in a Republican caucus on
the recommendation of President Mc-
Kinley, it has been approved in Wall
street, and it meets every requirement
of the American Bankers' association,
at whose last annual convention the fol-
lowing resolution was passed:The bankers of the United States most
earnestly recommend that the congress
of the United States, at its next session,
enact a law which will establish the gold
standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar
which under the act of March 3, 1875, is
of value, shall be the standard and men-
sure of all values in the United States;
that all the obligations of the government
and all paper money, including circu-
lating notes of national banks, shall be
redeemed in gold coin; that the legal
tender notes of the United States, when
paid into the treasury, shall not be re-
deemed except in deposit of an equivalent
amount of gold coin.The bill which passed the house, re-
ceiving every Republican vote, goes
still further. It reduces the bank tax
and increases the power of national
banks to issue paper money, besides
conforming to the demands of the
bankers' association, as expressed in
the foregoing resolution.President McKinley's great solicitude
for the bankers, brokers and specula-
tors is shared pretty generally by the
members of his party. They are all
anxious to do something to lighten the
burden and strengthen the power of the
bankers, and especially those of the
great eastern financial concerns who
make peace and prosperity to order.Ever since the demonization of silver
in 1873 these capitalists have been
reaping a golden harvest by the depre-
ciation of property values and the ap-
preciation of gold, enabling them to get
three times in other property what
their money ought to be worth.
When the late William H. English re-
tired from the presidency of the First
National bank of Indianapolis, after
fourteen years in that position, he said:I congratulate the officers and stock-
holders of our enterprise. The bank has
been in operation fourteen years under
my control, with a capital stock of \$500,000.
In the meantime it has voluntarily
returned \$100,000 of its capital stock back
to the stockholders, besides paying them
in dividends \$1,000,000 of which was in
gold, and I now turn it over to you with
its capital unimpaired and \$27,000 of un-
divided earnings on hand. To this may
be added the premiums of its bonds at
present prices, amounting to \$3,000,000,
besides quite a large amount for lost or de-
stroyed bills.No wonder President McKinley's
heart goes out to the poor bankers of
Wall street. Their suffering in cold
weather must be intense.

BREAKERS ARE AHEAD.

The Stockton Mail, one of the leading
newspapers of Interior California, asks
three pertinent questions:If Polygamist Roberts should be denied
his seat in congress—what then? Why,
they who elected him would be disfranchised.
What law is there, written or unwrit-
ten, that would prevent the people of a
congressional district in a sovereign
state?What law is there for denying his seat
to a regularly elected congressman be-
cause of his religious opinions or moral
principles?The Mail answers these questions in
its own way. It takes the position that
to deny Roberts his seat is to disfranchise
his people—just what Representative
Hebourn, one of the Republican
leaders in the house, says it is proposed
to do. Utah is to be deprived of the
privileges of statehood because, it is al-
leged, her laws are not rigidly enforced.
But the Mail goes a great deal further
than The Herald has ever thought of
going in denunciation of the methods
employed to deprive Utah of her rep-
resentation in the house of congress.
Our Stockton contemporary says that
"the situation is rendered peculiarly re-
markable by the fact that the same re-
sults are being accomplished by the same
means, in that the moral practices of the
offensive congressman are distinctly
better than those of the average mem-
ber of the body with which he is con-
sidered unworthy to affiliate. The only
difference is in the name. In his case
it is called polygamy; in theirs it is
understood by various designations."
What authority the Mail has for
making this statement we do not know,but it is most emphatic in its declara-
tion and intimates that it can give
names and circumstances if necessary.
The worst feature of the revolution-
ary proceedings in the house and from
which we are glad to note a reaction,
is thus portrayed by the Mail:It will be an easy step from denying his
seat to a polygamist to refusing ad-
mission to some other regularly elected
member because of an assumed disquali-
fication for the constitution. The
socialists may in a few years be sending
delegations to the popular branch of the
nation's assembly and carefully to urge
consideration of their theories of govern-
ment.We are not sure but the administra-
tion is working to that end, trying to
frighten those who doubt the wisdom
of imperialistic procedure at home and
abroad, by calling them traitors to their
country or defenders of immorality. It
is despotism wherever it is found,
whether calling for the unconditional
subjugation of military allies, offering
to place a bayonet behind every ballot,
driving union miners from their work
without conviction for crime or process
of law, covering employees in manufac-
turing districts on election days, or de-
priving a sovereign people of representa-
tion in violation of the federal con-
stitution.These are all features and character-
istics of the present rule. Its hideous
countenance was first revealed in the
force bill. Its odious presence was uni-
versally recognized in the president's
policy of conquest. The logical out-
growth of centralization, it promises
to lead to greater injustice and tyr-
anny. The Mail seems to foresee one of
these possibilities and there are many.
"How easy," it says, "in that event it
will be to deny to these chosen repre-
sentatives a voice in the proceedings,
on the ground that they come from a
revolutionary body inimical to estab-
lished institutions. It must be remem-
bered that there are many well-mean-
ing but misguided people in the United
States who today would rather see a
polygamist than a socialist in congress
if they thought the presence of the so-
cialist was an entering wedge, to be
followed by others and others up to
what to them would seem the danger
point."Gold is sailing Europeward by the
whiplash. There are two reasons for
this: The Bank of England has put
the discount rate until it will re-
duce a similar panic precaution to
keep our money at home. And the
financiers at the Washington annex at
Wall street are trying to frighten the
senate into passing the financial bill
which passed the house last week. If
the silver senators have the power and
the courage they ought to tell the
money manipulators to go it and give
the people an object lesson on the ad-
equacy of the gold in circulation for the
demands of business in this country.The Intermountain Catholic, that has
been making wonderful strides since it
was launched in this city a few weeks
ago, has just issued a very handsome
Christmas edition of twelve pages. It
is filled with splendid articles, appro-
priate to the season, and handsomely
illustrated. The Catholic merits all the
success that has attended its efforts.The Washington Post calls attention
to Bryan's prediction of a Democratic
victory next year, and says: "Mr.
Bryan is a firm believer in predictions,
but he has been known to miss the
mark." From the way Mark has flur-
tered for the last two years it doesn't
seem that he was missed more than a
mile.Mark Hanna's subsidized press is
very lavish in its abuse of the Sacra-
mento Bee and other newspapers be-
cause they remain loyal to the silver
cause.As The Herald predicted, the origin-
ator of the accusations against Rob-
erts did not find it convenient to test
ify while in Washington."Times have changed since we advo-
cated bimetalism," says an erstwhile
silver orator. Evidently change has
changed hands, too.The vote on the financial bill indi-
cates that Representative Brick of In-
diana is one of the gold variety.The crop of Christmas poetry is un-
usually large this year. Is this an
other sign of increased prosperity?Schroeder and Liff, shoulder to shoul-
der, hand and hand, are carrying the
gospel into darkest Washington.The cash receipts of the crusaders
are evidently satisfactory. No com-
plaints have been filed.The sultan of Sulu has put his case
in the hands of Glen Miller. It is re-
ported in Oshkosh.The Hon. Bill Glassman has revised
his political plans, according to Chi-
cago advices.McKinley's financial backers are
proud to assert that he never betrayed
a trust.This wave of prosperity seems to
carry almost as much jettison as flot-
sam.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The faculty of the Latter-day Saints
college gave the students of the insti-
tution a reception and dance at Christ-
mas' last evening. In addition to an
evening spent in dancing there was a
short programme of singing and
speaking. On the stage to the rear of
the orchestra refreshments were served
during the evening. A number of prom-
inent church officials were present. The
members of the faculty having the af-
fair in charge were: J. H. Paul, presi-
dent; Joseph Nelson, John M. Mills,
Raiph V. Chamberlin, M. M. 3d,
Ada Bitner, Philip S. Maycock, J. Reid
Clark, C. B. Stewart, Nellie
Dwyer, Evan Stephens, J. B. Fairbanks,
L. C. Snow, D. J. McKee, Milton H.
Ross.Mr. Beet of Michigan is spending the
holidays in the city as the guest of his
daughter, Mrs. John White.Miss Rookledge entertained Thursday
evening informally.Alex Colbath and Enos Hoag are
down from the Park for Christmas.Miss Walby returns home from Phil-
adelphia this morning.Captain J. Wash Young returned
from Idaho yesterday.A Natural Expectation.
(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"I suppose how Texas thinks his
country would effectively control the
nation's enthusiasm."
"How so?"
"He naturally expects all the rooters
to be on his side."... THE HERALD'S ...
The Study Circle.(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)
Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton.HOME SCIENCE AND
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.Contributors to this course: Mrs.
Helen Campbell, Mrs. Margaret E.
Sengster, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells,
Louise E. Hogan, Miss Anna B. Har-
row, Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, Miss
Emily G. Daich, Miss Lucy Wheelock
and others.

XI. THE SCIENCE OF COOKERY.

In the strictest sense, cookery itself
may not be a science, but behind its
processes lie the principles of many sci-
ences. Chemistry, physics, botany and
bacteriology all play their part in the
preparation of the food we eat.The science of cookery means the im-
portance of chemistry in the kitchen,
hitherto in the study of foods it
often has been given an undue promi-
nence while other sciences have been
neglected. Organic chemistry is so
complex that as yet the best chemists
are unwilling to give us many positive
statements about foods and the trans-
formation which they undergo in di-
gestion, and while a single food materi-
al may be studied with comparative
ease, complications arise from the com-
bination of our many food materials.
Many changes now ascribed to chemical
action are now found to be caused by
bacteria.Many household processes can be used
to illustrate science study in the
schools, and the principles which are
learned there may be applied at home.
The laws of heat, for example, are in-
formation which they undergo in di-
gestion, and while a single food materi-
al may be studied with comparative
ease, complications arise from the com-
bination of our many food materials.
Many changes now ascribed to chemical
action are now found to be caused by
bacteria.The upward tendency of heated air
gives the clue to the most mysterious
arrangements of dampers and draughts
in a kitchen range. The contraction
and expansion of solids, liquids and
their ways of transmitting heat have a
direct bearing upon the chemical
changes which take place in foods
cooked in different utensils.Bright new vin reflects heat and is
best suited to baking in gas and kero-
sene ovens where the heat below is in-
tense; the blackened tin or sheet iron
which has been used for cooking in the
oven does not bake well at the bot-
tom. A knowledge of range of tempera-
ture required for "cooking common
foods" is indispensable to the house-
keeper who would feed her family
properly.The mechanical effects of heat and
cold are also important. Gelatin some-
times expresses the effect of heat in
hardening properly. This may be due to
some ferment or bacterial action, but is
more often the result of a too high di-
gestive temperature. Once the experi-
ment and the thing is plain: Strain
a coffee or lemon jelly into several
small molds, leave one in a warm
place, another in a cool place, and the
water, a third in a dish of cracked ice
and surround a fourth with ice and salt.
The last hardens rapidly and if left
in the ice it will not begin to harden
for a long time.The use of oil in salad dressings and
of butter and kindred fats in pastry
and cakes is also studied in the laws of
heat and cold. Any dough to be baked
thin, like cookies or pie crust, should
be very cold. A thermometer with wide
range of temperature is a useful
kitchen utensil.Economic botany teaches us the
times and seasons to plant foods, and
the likeness of members of the same
family of plants under varying condi-
tions, must be studied by the methods of
the botanist.Some knowledge of the new science of
bacteriology is essential to the guardi-
an of cellar and refrigerator. This
science is associated not only with the
ever-present dust and all the danger
arising from it, but also with the pre-
vention and preservation of foods. The
souring of milk, the flavor of butter,
the ripening of cheese, fruit cakes and
mince pies, the spoiling of canned goods
and cold meats, the decay of fruit and
meats are all due primarily to the mi-
cro-organisms known as bacteria.Bringing his knowledge gained
through many years of experience to
the aid of the housewife, the bacteri-
ologist tells her that clean foods keep
better than dirty ones; that steriliza-
tion, which means the destruction of any
substance for a sufficient time to the
temperature of boiling water, or better
still, to a higher point by dry heat or
superheated steam, will destroy any
water or food comparatively harm-
less.Because most bacteria do their work
more easily in liquids, concentrated or
solid substances are more easily pre-
served. Fruit juices in the form of jel-
lies rendered solid with sugar require
less protection than fruits with liquid
juices. The latter must not only be
thoroughly sterilized, but also kept in
air-tight jars.The consumer sometimes objects to
the changes in form and color often
caused by a high degree of heat, hence
the professional food packers frequen-
tly use certain chemicals to retard bac-
terial action. The use of preservatives
and chemical colorants is a very seri-
ous question at the present time. Few
housekeepers have the time, knowl-
edge or appliances for food analysis,
but all can bring suspicion to the
local or state board of health. It takes
a well-trained chemist to detect
fraud, and legal authority to fight
it. Fortunately, most of the common
adulteration of food is what is termed
molestation, or the substitution of a
harmless, cheap substance for a more
costly one. The purchase of cheap goods
sufficiently familiar with food values
to recognize the impossibility of selling
the real articles at the prices for which
they are sometimes offered.The substitution of cheap goods which
take place in food while cooking may
be described in a few words, but before
this can be done the foods must be
classified. The substances in foods may
be grouped under five divisions—
water, mineral matter, protoid, fat and
carbohydrates. These substances are
essential to the life of the body, and in
foods or natural form as well as in the
compounds of the cook.Fats have been published by the
United States government which ex-
plain this classification and show the
composition of common foods.
Water is the universal carrier of solid
substances throughout the human sys-
tem as it is over the surface of the
earth.Mineral matter is found in all foods
in minute quantities and is essential
for bone-building.
Protoid is considered necessary for
muscle-making. It is obtained from the
muscle of meats, the gluten of grains,
etc.Fat is primarily a fuel food and is of
both animal and vegetable origin.
Carbohydrates include starches, sug-
ars and gummy substances; like
starch, sugar, etc., but in less de-
gree.CHEMISTS HAVE GIVEN US FORMULAS FOR
THE RIGHT PROPORTION OF THESE FOOD PRINCIPLES
FOR DIFFERENT AGES AND CONDITIONS
OF MANKIND. BEFORE THESE FORMULAS CAN
BE TRANSFORMED INTO SATISFACTORY FOOD
THE ART OF COOKERY MUST BE RECOGNIZED.As Count Rumford said, "Much more
depends upon the art and skill of the
cook than upon the sums laid out in
the market." This art is a combina-
tion of the skill of our grandmothers
and the science of modern chemists. As
John Ruskin has said, "It means the
knowledge of all herbs and fruits and
balsams and spices; and of all that is
healing and sweet in fields and groves
and savory in meats; it means careful-
ness, and inventiveness, and watchful-
ness, and readiness of appliance."To summarize what has already been
said, the science of cookery means the
knowledge of the composition of foods,
and the way in which they are affect-
ed by fire and water.
Let us take some of the carbohy-
drates as an example. Place a cupful
of sugar with an equal amount of water
in a small iron frying pan upon the
stove and watch its changes. The sugar
dissolves, forms a syrup, which gradu-
ally becomes thicker and darker until
it finally becomes a solid mass. If we
catch it at the right stage of brownness,
and add water again, the result is a
syrup of agreeable flavor, such as is
found in the golden-brown crust of
pies, puddings and cakes. The rich
color and flavor in the crust of bread
and its digestibility is due to a similar
change in starch. Thus we may see
that a high temperature does not in-
jure this group of food substances.
The woody fiber in vegetables, which is
closely allied to starch and sugar, needs
all the heat which can be transmitted to
them by water to make them digestible.
Even if long continued, the heat
of boiling water, 212 degrees Fahr-
heit, is not sufficient to make certain
vegetable substances either digestible or
palatable.On the other hand, the albuminous
portions of vegetables, the muscle of
meat and the albumen of eggs, are ren-
dered harder and less easy of digestion
by intense heat. Any reliable cook book
will show us how, by mechanical ap-
pliances, and by the use of retained heat,
and at the same time the bulk of the
fibers of meat are not allowed to be
overcooked. The outside of a joint of
meat is sprinkled with salt and put
into a hot oven, which coagulates the
juices on the outside quickly, making
a coating which prevents the escape of
the juices when the temperature of the
oven is lowered. When the meat is
medium of cooking, after a few mo-
ments of rapid boiling to harden the
outside, the kettle is put where it will
keep below the boiling point, and the
meat may be tender and yet hold to-
gether in neat slices when carved. But
the boiled meat will part with some of
its juices because of the wonderful
power of water to pick up and carry
off part of everything with which it
comes in contact. Upon this charac-
teristic depends the power of cleaning
and the best food substance for this
purpose, because the new material
which results is less harmful than that
which is formed from the union of some-
other acids with the food.The making of doughs light by the use
of acids with soda, and alkaline sub-
stances, is a distinctly chemical pro-
cess. When soda is used, it must be
combined with the soda in exact por-
tions, so that a neutral substance is
formed and no particle of either left
behind. Cream of tartar is usually con-
sidered the best acid substance for this
purpose, because the new material
which results is less harmful than that
which is formed from the union of some-
other acids with the food.To tell all that applied science has
done for the housewife would be a long
story. It has brought water from dis-
tant hills and lakes into her home; it
has gathered the heat of the sun or the
coal, made gas from that, and brought
this wonderful fuel into the house,
ready to give light and heat for
cooking. The art of manufacture of
artificial ice science has done much to
produce healthful methods of preserv-
ing foods.When we see what has already been
accomplished we may not wonder what
marvelous electricity and liquid air have
in store for us.Anna Bannow.
Editor of American Kitchen Magazine.

Courses of Instruction.

Autumn-Winter Term, 1899-1900.
Mondays and Thursdays, Popular
Studies in Shakespeare; Tuesdays, The
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